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CRIMINAL LAW & PROCEDURE

US v. Roberson, No. 13-1925

Defendant's conviction for his failure to register as a sex offender under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) is affirmed, where SORNA's registration requirement applied to defendant as a person who "was convicted" of a sex offense, regardless of whether that conviction is later vacated, when federal charges have been brought for conduct before the vacation of conviction.

CIVIL RIGHTS, LABOR & EMPLOYMENT LAW

Ahmed v. Napolitano, No. 13-1054

Summary judgment for defendant in an employment discrimination action in which plaintiff claims that he was passed over for the position of Deportation Officer in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on account of his religion, race, and national origin, is vacated and remanded, where plaintiff presented sufficient evidence for a jury to find that he was a victim of discrimination.

CRIMINAL LAW & PROCEDURE, HABEAS CORPUS

Connolly v. Roden, No. 13-1191

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus challenging petitioner's state court convictions for drug distribution and trafficking on the grounds that the state proceedings violated his federal Confrontation Clause rights, is affirmed, where: 1) the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court found error, but concluded it was harmless; and 2) petitioner has failed to show the "substantial and injurious effect or influence" required to set aside the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court's affirmance of his conviction.

FAMILY LAW, INTERNATIONAL LAW

Neergaard v. Neergaard Colon, No. 14-1278

The district court's grant of the father's petition for the return of the parties' children to Singapore pursuant to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, as implemented by the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, is vacated and remanded, where: 1) the children lived abroad with their parents for approximately a year and a half after their father's employer temporarily relocated him to Singapore, after which the mother returned to the United States with the children; and 2) the district court erred by determining that the children's place of habitual residence was

Singapore without first considering whether the parties intended to retain their habitual residence in the United States while living abroad for a temporary period of fixed duration.